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Yevtushenko Criticizes Curbs on Personal Opinion

PM231006 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by USSR State Prize Winner Yevgeniy Yevtushenko under the rubric "Direct Speech": "Personal Opinion" — first five paragraphs are *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA* introduction]

[Text] "Direct speech" in the Russian language denotes someone's statement cited verbatim in a report. However, on inaugurating our new rubric, we attach a different meaning to this term.

The 27th CPSU Congress set tasks of enormous historical importance to the party and the people. These tasks presuppose dynamic acceleration of society's socioeconomic and cultural development; active reorientation of people's social conscience; further improvement of socialist democracy; and struggle against inertia, indifference, bureaucracy, and other extant negative phenomena. This party policy, elaborated by the congress, encounters nationwide support by Soviet people.

Support both in words and in deeds. We are living at a time when even words — opportune and weighty, concentrating the spirit of the time — become a social or civic action. The words by our contemporary, having accepted with his mind and heart the party's large-scale designs as his personal cause. Particularly the authoritative word by masters of literature and art, called upon to express most convincingly the mood of the masses at crucial stages of the country's destiny.

Our new rubric is an invitation to speak out directly — without beating around the bush, as people say — on the most burning questions and problems of the day, be they economic or social, cultural or moral, to speak out about everything that prevents us from unleashing at full strength the might of the human factor for the sake of fulfilling the party program. We invite "Direct speech" by painters and party workers, veterans and our young contemporaries, educationists, scientific workers, economic leaders, workers, and kolkhoz members — all who think and act in the interests of the country, who daily devote their experience, knowledge, talent, and work to the nationwide cause of accelerating society's socioeconomic development.

The new rubric is being inaugurated by Yevgeniy Yevtushenko. [end introduction]

The terms "the people" and "mankind" connote to us primarily individuals. Not only famous ones, however, because famous people are by no means always the best representatives of their people *and of mankind*.

Sometimes personal opinion costs dearly. But there can be no individuals without a correct personal opinion, nor can there be a people without individuals. Personal opinion evolves into the opinion of the people when it marches boldly in defiance of timorous and compromising depersonalization. Personal opinion evolves into the opinion of the people when it is based on concern for the people rather than on self-centered egoism. Inward-oriented personal opinion is self-destructive. Personal opinion creates an individual when it is fearlessly expressed for the sake of others. Such personal opinion ceases to be purely personal and becomes the voice of all others. Provided only, of course, that people do not attempt to stifle all other opinions by their personal opinion. The fresh wind of publicity also means creative freedom, but not in its narrow, literary meaning; it means creative freedom for the whole people, including literature. Today's fresh wind comprises personal opinions, the breath of the multitude of people who constitute the people. But, in order to ensure that this fresh wind of personal opinion is not constrained by officialdom's paper clips, there must be no acceptance of any forms of depersonalization.

A tactlessly distorted quotation from Nekrasov — "You may not be a sportsman, but you must be a citizen!" — was being flaunted above a small rayon stadium somewhere in the north. People used to decorate — and still do — the blank walls of new buildings with paintings depicting deformed gigantic figures with fresh pseudo-optimistic expressions on their faces, holding unrealistically large sheaves or hammers in their hands. At best, such "agitation" is ignored; at worst, however, it is counterproductive, generating derisive skepticism and even cynicism at times. The time has come to replace the cosmetic embellishment of reality with the businesslike solution of real problems. This is now the main direction of our life. Some orators, attempting in the old-fashioned way to insinuate overtones of flattery in the businesslike atmosphere, are deservedly called to order. People making importunate appeals "to the top" in connection with issues which can, given elementary independence, be resolved at other levels, run against the fair and firm advice "not to load everything on the government's back" but to find solutions by themselves. The constructive-critical approach, the condemnation of exaggeration and showiness, and the development of democratic publicity — these are encouraging signs of the new time. Publicity is out of the question without the precious right of unpunishable personal opinion.

If personal opinion is mistaken, it can and must be corrected by collective opinion, but without crude administrative methods, without suppression — by means of conclusive comradely conviction. But the collective opinion of the people does not exist without the right to personal opinion. The opinion of the people is not a circular released "from the top," but actually the sum total of personal opinions. This idea was brilliantly expressed in the past by Andrey Platonov: "Without me, the people is incomplete."

There were times when the exaggeration of the role of one single individual was encouraged, while the roles of all others were reduced to those of the lamentably notorious "cogs." One single opinion, and often incompetent at that, regulated not only domestic and foreign policy but also biology, linguistics, cybernetics, music, and literature. Other personal opinions, even if they were the opinions of leading specialists in the spheres in question, were ignored *and* at times even punishable as opinions that were supposedly opposed to "the opinion of the people." The linkup of one single opinion with the *levers* for the implementation of ideas and the exclusion of many other important opinions from these levers resulted in quite a few errors; and the price which we still have to pay today is the lagging behind in a number of sectors of science and production. It is hardly likely that all these tragic errors were ill intentioned. But the subjective volitional "This is how it must be done!" has no moral right to take the form of an

order unless it has been preceded by the interrogative "How should it be done?" addressed to the millions of opinions of the people.

As far as Lenin was concerned, his contacts with peasants' petitioners, with Putilov Plant workers , with Red Guards, and with Maksim Gorkiy were not a play at democracy covering up volitional actions predetermined by him. Educated by Nekrasov's "Reflections at the Main Entrance," Lenin left the door of the first socialist state in the world open to the multifaceted personal opinions of the people. Only such an open door is the door to true socialism. Giving the memorable triune advice to our young people — "Learn, learn, and learn..." — Lenin not only taught but himself also learned constantly from reality, unafraid to courageously admit his mistakes and alter his initial decisions. Lenin was one of the very few in history to set an example of a professional politician who never elevated his personal opinion above the opinion of the wisest of advisers — reality. When foreign correspondents persistently asked: "Will the New Economic Policy last a long time?", Lenin invariably answered that life would show. This was the source of the strength of his opinion — principled but flexible, adapting to life itself instead of lopping off life's legs to squeeze it into the Procrustean bed of an opinion that is unchangeable and ossified once and for all. Intolerance and highly uncomplimentary sharpness in intraparty discussions were combined in Lenin with administrative tolerance and respect for personal opinion, even when he either did not share it or shared it only partially. He keenly valued all the best qualities of his comrades who opposed him and, while criticizing them, he nonetheless posted them to those sectors of the civil war or of construction where these best qualities could be displayed. The Bolsheviks achieved victory in the civil war precisely because their slogan — "Peace to the peoples! Land to the peasants!" — was based on millions of personal opinions which became the opinion of the people.

Stalin's famous address to the people at the most dangerous period of the Great Patriotic War had a somewhat unexpected and human beginning — "Brothers and sisters" — and it touched the multitude of hearts that still suffered from so many unhealed wounds inflicted by undeserved losses and insults. The opinion that "The enemy will be routed, victory will be ours" was not just a personal opinion at the time — it was the opinion of the people. The fusion of the state and the people — therein lies the secret of that great victory. Following the victory, however, the opinion of yesterday's "brothers and sisters" seemed to become immaterial. Had the peasants been asked their personal opinion at the time, they would have said that family grain must not be appropriated just for the sake of plan showiness, that domestic livestock must not be seized, and that payment must not be based on working days earned only on paper because all this would undermine our agriculture which had already suffered much. But they were not asked for their personal opinions. Had our readers and music lovers been asked for their personal opinions, they would have said that accusations of antipopular attitude [nenarodnost] must not be leveled either against Anna Akhmatova, who during the war wrote "Our clocks have struck the hour of courage, and courage will not desert us," or against Shostakovich whose Leningrad Symphony became a universal symbol of our motherland's invincibility. But they were not asked for their personal opinions.

Very much is being done now, although far from everything, to swiftly boost our agriculture and the living standards of our grain-growers; both Akhmatova and Shostakovich are recognized as Soviet classics by the whole people. But have we the right to forget the bitter lessons taught by history, which has proved the pernicious nature of any gap between opinion "from the top" and the opinion of the people? These bitter lessons should by no means lead us to historical nihilism, to the erasure of all our great victories, be they in building or in war, achieved by us against all odds, even in the most difficult years. The newborn socialism did not have at hand any ready-made manual according to which it could build itself. Our socialism is the actual living manual from which we must not tear either the heroic pages of victories or the tragic pages of losses and mistakes, because otherwise neither we nor the future generations will be able to learn from this manual.

People exuding creative energy, based on specific knowledge of the people's needs, are today taking up leadership positions in our country's rayons, oblasts, and republics. The tasks that have been assigned to them regarding scientific and production intensification cannot be solved without intensification of the importance of personal opinions, of the opinion of the people. The radical economic reforms which are undertaken or are still to come must be bolstered by revolutionary practicality, a practicality which is flexible in the Leninist fashion and which is impossible without the wings of spirituality. There will be no development of economic thinking without the development of thinking as such. Bold transforming solutions cannot be implemented under conditions of moral unpreparedness for radical transformations, or of cowardice because cowardice creates an impassable quagmire in the path of even the most valuable initiatives. There is no doubt that our new leadership wants to do everything to help the people live better. But the people must also help the leadership both by their labor and by the frank openness of their personal opinions, expressed not for the sake of effect but for the sake of the common cause which cannot be split between opinion "from above" and opinion "from below." The "suppose-something-goes-wrong-ers" threaten us that publicity could turn into anarchy. But even when our state, in its early days, was surrounded on all sides by 14 hostile powers while being internally torn by civil war and devastation, Lenin was not afraid to speak with utmost frankness and most sharply about bureaucracy, about communist arrogance (komchvanstvo), about speculators and bribe-takers, thus seizing from the enemies of socialism their favorite opportunity to take advantage of our own silence. Truth coming from a friend is medicine; coming from evil hands, it is poison. Now that our state has matured and grown stronger, we must be even less afraid of our own critically frank personal opinions because this frankness is a sign of our maturity and strength, while the smoothing over of sharp corners is a sign of weakness. The fear of "losing face" by the "suppose-something-goes-wrong-ers" more often than not results precisely in losing face. Public silence is a covert form of anarchy. Nothing can be more harmful than people voting obediently, with their formally raised hands driven not by the commandment of their hearts and reason but by inertia. Such formal voting later takes the form of willing or unwilling sabotage of the very resolutions for which they have just voted. Of course, publicity must not be an end in itself. Publicity must not be transformed into a public platform for people who have nothing to say. We are not advocating publicity for garrulous nonsense, but rather for ideas which can be

transformed into energetic actions.

We have already, in a relative brief period of time, done much for the development of publicity — working people's letters and reports covering party conferences and prod uction meetings offer more gripping reading matter, with their Bolshevik poignancy standing out in comparison with many toothless pseudocivic scribblings. The assertive development of statements emanating from the public at large at times overtakes our professional publicists in terms of civic boldness. Leaders not only criticize workers within their apparatus, but at times courageously subject themselves to self-criticism, and this is what one would like to hear from the mouths of some of our writers who are churning out their boring impersonal novels which are at odds with the demands of the time. We have already learned to speak openly about many of today's most urgent problems, although not about all of them. But publicity with regard to the present is now greater than publicity with regard to the past. In order to boldly resolve today's problems, we must not be timid about our own history, which contains the roots of today's problems.

In contrast with the calls for civic boldness and truthfulness, we have constant opposition by the "suppose-something-goes-wrong-ers" who are striving to level, smooth over, and reduce to a common denominator the views concerning many historical phenomena and today's life. Using all possible means to prevent writers, directors, painters, scientists, and workers from expressing their personal opinions, these hopelessly obsolete dinosaurs of sham custodianship nonetheless attempt to elevate their own personal opinions above all others. If a technical commission makes a negative decision on the design of a new aircraft and yet the aircraft, regardless of this decision, is nevertheless produced and flies to the glory of our motherland, then such a technical commission must not remain immune to public and moral control. The time has come to make it part of our practice that people who have blocked the path of valuable inventions or have prevented the publication of literary works, the presentation of plays and movies, or the exhibition of paintings which have subsequently gained recognition by the whole people, must be adjudged incompetent.

One writer who served as a frontline soldier and, together with other writers, resolutely supported my poem "Taboo" [Fuku] when attempts were being made to block it, told me some very important comradely words: "Of course, I perceive some historical facts in a different fashion.... Both of us, however, are entitled to express our different opinions because they are both based on shared love for the motherland; I am bound to defend your right, while you are bound to defend mine...." It cannot be said more precisely or more simply. This concept must be fundamental not only in the practice of our publishing houses but also in the practice of the democratic development of publicity as a whole.

The Soviet leader who speaks from a world platform for the sake of delivering mankind from nuclear catastrophe; the party congress delegates who delivered businesslike and energetic speeches embodying millions of opinions of the people instead of formal eulogies; the metal-worker who takes the floor at a meeting on the spur of the moment and impartially speaks the workers' truth in the face of bosses who uneasily shrug their shoulders; the milkmaid who has forgotten the slip of paper handed to her and whose every single word comes from the long-suffered peasant's heart; the scientist who fights a principled battle against pseudo-scientific concepts which fetter advanced thinking; the writer who expresses profound concern over the fate of northern rivers from the platform of the congress of Russian literati — we are all equal and responsible to history, and our personal opinions flow together, like rivers, into the single opinion of the people.

The great power of personal opinion is the lever of collective democracy. But personal opinions are not just words.

Our struggle for peace and the fruits of our labor — wheat ears laden with tomorrow's grain, streams of milk tinkling into pails, beautiful bridges, great scientific discoveries, truthful books, and fascinating shows — must also be part of our personal opinions, fused into the single opinion of the people who wish happiness and peace not only for themselves but also for the whole of mankind.

Gorbachev, Others Sign Writer's Obituary

PM171255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86
First Edition p 3

(Obituary: "Valentin Petrovich Katayev"]

[excerpts] Soviet multinational literature has suffered a grave loss. Valentin Petrovich Katayev, the outstanding Soviet writer, member of the CPSU, hero of socialist labor, and holder of a USSR State Prize, died 12 April 1986 at the age of 89.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, I.V. Kapitonov, A.N. Aksenov, V.G Afanasyev, Yu.P. Voronov, A.D. Lizichev, M.F. Nenashev, P.Ya. Slezko, T.N. Menteshashvili, V.P. Orlov, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, S.A. Shalayev, G.V. Zakharov, A.A. Belyayev, F.I. Yermash, Ye.V. Zaytsev, N.N. Chetverikov, Ch.T. Aytmatov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.G. Aleksin, A.A. Ananyev, S.A. Baruzdin, Yu.V. Bondarev, G.A. Borovik, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, A.T. Gonchar, N.M. Gribachev, A.D. Dementyev, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, S.P. Zalygin, M.A. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, V.A. Kaverin, V.V. Karpov, A.P. Keshokov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, E.B. Mezhelaytis, S.V. Mikhalkov, V.M. Ozerov, P.L. Proskurin, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.D. Salynskiy, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko (M. Tank), Yu.I. Surovtsev, M.B. Khrapchenko, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov.

Leaders in Honor Guard

LD171032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Valentin Petrovich Katayev, an outstanding Soviet writer, Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR State Prize winner, was seen

off on his last journey today in Moscow. In the honor guard were Comrades Ligachev, Biryukova, and Yakovlev, as well as Comrade Voronov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

Gorbachev, Others Sign Academician's Obituary
PM230822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician Mikhail Borisovich Khrapchenko]

[Excerpts] soviet science has suffered a heavy loss. Academician Mikhail Borisovich Khrapchenko, eminent Soviet scientist, member of the CPSU since 1928, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and USSR State Prizes, academician-secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Literature and Language Section, and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, died on 15 April 1986 at the age of 82.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Aleksandrov, Yu.P. Voronov, V.A. Kotelnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.A. Logunov, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yanshin, G.M. Markov, V.A. Grigoryev, G.K. Skryabin, A.G. Yegorov, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, V.N. Kudryavtsev, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.N. Verchenko, V.M. Ozerov, S.V. Mikhalkov, N.T. Fedorenko, A.B. Chakovskiy, B.B. Piotrovskiy, G.V. Stepanov, D.F. Markov, L.M. Leonov, D.S. Likhachev, T.V. Gamkrelidze, G.P. Berdnikov, Yu.N. Karaulov

Council of Ministers Reviews Productivity Indicators
PM221510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session was held on 18 April to examine the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget in the first quarter of 1986.

Proceeding on the basis of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the USSR Council of Ministers demanded that USSR ministries and departments and union republics' councils of ministers carry out all the necessary measures to consistently and steadily implement the congress decisions, the principles of the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

Having discussed the reports by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and B.I. Gostev, USSR minister of finance, on the national economic performance in the first quarter of this year, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that as a result of widespread socialist competition and a high degree of creative activity by labor collectives on the implementation of the congress decisions and the implementation of measures to establish order and discipline, the development rate has increased, economic efficiency has improved, and measures are being carried out to improve the people's well-being.

The increase in industrial production in the first quarter of 1986 was 6.7 percent compared with the first quarter of 1985 (the annual plan is 4.3 percent). The plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 102 percent and all union republics and industrial ministries fulfilled it, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. Positive advances have taken place in key industrial sectors, above all in machine building, metallurgy, and the gas industry. The results of the economic activity of industrial associations and enterprises operating in the new management conditions are higher than in industry as a whole.

Working people in agriculture have basically completed preparations for spring sowing and have embarked on fieldwork. Livestock wintering is coming to a close in better conditions than last year, and public-sector livestock raising productivity has improved. Purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7.6 percent compared with the first quarter of 1985 and purchases of milk and eggs increased by 6 percent, which made it possible to improve supplies of foodstuffs for the population.

Existing enterprises are being reconstructed and retooled on a larger scale.

Railroad transport operations improved. Some 35.7 million metric tons of freight were shipped in excess of the plan.

Labor productivity in industry increased by 6.3 percent compared with an annual plan of 4.1 percent. Some 94 percent of the increase in industrial output and the entire increase in railroad transport shipments were due to improved labor productivity and there was an increase in profits.

Implementation of the social program of the 12th 5-Year Plan began. The average monthly pay of workers and employees in the first quarter of 1986 was 3 percent up on the first quarter of 1985, retail trade turnover (not counting sales of alcoholic drinks, which have been substantially reduced) increased by 8.6 percent, and sales of consumer services to the population increased by 7.5 percent. A large number of apartment blocks, hospitals, and children's preschool establishments were constructed on the basis of state capital investments.

At the same time, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that certain national economic sectors and a number of associations, enterprises, and organizations have been slow to restructure their activity in the light of the new demands and operated below their potential in the first quarter of 1986. The overall plan for the sale of products was overfulfilled, but the plan taking into account delivery contract pledges was underfulfilled by R2.1 billion. The biggest lag was at associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and fruit and vegetable farming enterprises of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. A number of USSR ministries and departments and union republican councils of ministers failed to fulfill plans on new equipment and are responsible for a considerable lag in the

construction of social and cultural facilities.

The USSR State Budget was fulfilled in the first quarter of 1986 by 96.9 percent for income and by 96 percent for expenditure.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministers, leaders of USSR departments, and union republics' councils of ministers to adopt, on the basis of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, effective measures to consolidate and develop the positive results achieved by the national economy in the first quarter of 1986, to ensure steady, smooth work by subordinate associations, enterprises, and organizations, and to unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill plan targets and socialist pledges for 1986 in order to take a considerable practical step forward this year in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and lay a strong foundation for fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

The main effort should be directed toward accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing advanced technology, updating production capital, ensuring a fundamental advance in improving output quality, and creating conditions for taking national economic sectors to the highest frontiers of science and technology. It is necessary to tighten up economy measures, ensure rational utilization of all resources, increase cadres' responsibility for the job in hand, and improve work on switching associations and enterprises to the new management conditions.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and union republican councils of ministers were told to adopt all the requisite measures to carry out high-quality spring fieldwork at the right time, to make wide use of intensive techniques in agricultural production, to make rational use of the material and technical resources allocated to agriculture, and to ensure prompt preparations for harvesting and reception and processing of products.

There was acute criticism of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in capital construction. Ministers, leaders of USSR departments, and union republican councils of ministers were told to examine the entire range of questions connected with improving construction production efficiency, fundamentally improving the quality of construction, and concentrating capital investments and to adopt effective measures.

In order to satisfy growing demand for the requisite range of high-quality consumer goods and to expand the services sphere, USSR ministries and departments and union republican councils of ministers were told to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the relevant plan targets.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Members G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, and L.N. Zaykov and CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.P. Biryukova participated in the USSR Council of Ministers session work.

The session was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ministries' 'Disregard' for Pollution Cited

PM181449 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] On 16 April a routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission on environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources was held.

The commission examined the question of the state and measures for the improvement of the appraisal of plans for the construction and reconstruction of national economy projects and of the ecological appraisal of new equipment, technology, and materials with respect to meeting the demands of nature conservation legislation. It was noted that many ministries and departments are failing to pay due attention to these questions. The plans for the construction and reconstruction of production projects often include manufacturing processes which fail to meet nature conservation requirements. The irrational use of land is allowed. Because of these shortcomings the USSR Gosstroy expert review carrying out a selective check on plans submitted by ministries and departments returns a considerable proportion of these plans for completion. Insufficient account is taken of demands for environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources during the revision and elaboration of all-union and departmental norms for technological planning.

The commission instructed the USSR Gosstroy, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers to ensure a fundamental improvement in the appraisal of planning documents for the construction and reconstruction of national economy projects with respect to the observance of the requirements of nature consvervation legislation. The State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control in conjunction with other interested ministries and departments of the USSR and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to prepare proposals on the procedure for carrying out the ecological appraisal of new equipment, technology, and materials.

According to the reports from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the Pavlodar Oblispolkom, there has been an examination of the question of measures taken to conserve the environment and to make rational use of the natural resources in the region of the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex. The commission drew the attention of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry to the disregard they have displayed for the requirements of nature conservation legislation at the enterprises under their jurisdiction in the Ekibastuz region. These enterprises allow considerable pollution of the air and water expanses and are undertaking in an unsatisfactory manner the construction and operation of nature conservation projects.

The commission has obliged the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry to take exhaustive steps to meet the demands of legislation on

nature conservation at the enterprises under their jurisdiction in the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex, and the Pavlodar Oblispolkom has been instructed to step up its monitoring of the activity of these enterprises with respect to nature conservation.

There was also an examination of the technical standard of the dust and gas purification equipment produced by the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and measures to improve it. Many types of this equipment no fail to meet the best world models in terms of their level of automation and metal-intensiveness, reliability, and other indicators. Insufficient attention is paid to the development of equipment for decontaminating discharge into the atmosphere from gaseous and liquid substances. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are failing to ensure the development and production of industrial filter materials and textiles with increased heat-resistant properties, which is also delaying the creation of highly effective filters.

The commission instructed the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and other interested ministries and departments to ensure the development and production in 1986-1990 of equipment for decontaminating discharge into the atmosphere with the extensive use of scientific and technical achievements.

The commission examined the question of developing scientific research in the field of bird protection and the practical use of its results.

The commission session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ministries Criticized for Slow Construction

LD162310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] In Kazakhstan, health care and children's establishments built with subbotnik money really have been commissioned. However, here are figures given to our reporter by (Yuriy Aleksandrovich Romashikhin), head of the USSR Ministry of Health Capital Construction Planning Directorate.

The plan for the construction of medical establishments using subbotnik money was fulfilled by 53 percent in that republic in 1985. Not commissioned according to the plan were: a 130-bed maternity hospital in Dzhambul with an prenatal clinic capable of dealing with 360 visits a shift, a 120-bed maternity hospital in Kokchetav Oblast, and a rayon hospital in the settlement of Egindybulak, in Karaganda Oblast.

Things are no better in certain other union republics. In Uzbekistan, for example, the plan for commissioning health care establishments built with subbotnik money was 69 percent fulfilled; in Moldavia it was 78 percent fulfilled; and in Georgia it was only 9 percent fulfilled. In the view of the USSR Ministry of Health, this situation is explained by insufficient attention to the construction of health care projects on the part of the contractors — the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. Sometimes, the customers are also to blame. Construction sites are not always allocated in a timely manner and paperwork is not done on time; there are disruptions in equipment supplies.

The following facts are proof that such situations are not a natural state of affairs, that they rest on the consciences of individual organizations and people: in eight union republics, the plan for the construction of establishments with subbotnik money are being fulfilled and overfulfilled. In Turkmenistan, for example, they were 179 percent fulfilled last year, 109 percent fulfilled in the Ukraine, and 100 percent fulfilled in Azerbaijan, Latvia, Lithuania, and Tajikistan.

Medical Sciences Academy Views Health Care

PM150833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Raising Medicine to a New Standard"]

[Text] The session of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences general meeting held in Moscow on 9 April was devoted to the tasks of medical science and health care in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Opening the session, Academician N.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, emphasized that the party regards the strengthening and protection of working people's health as an indispensable condition for the practical implementation of the policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

It is necessary to raise the qualitative standard of medical services for the population, S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health, pointed out in his report.

Along with considerable successes there are serious problems in the matter of introducing the results of scientific research into health care practice.

V.S. Baltrunas, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, participated in the session's work.

Komsomol Central Committee Meets 12 April

PM171437 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 1

["Information Report on the 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow on 12 April. It examined the following question:

1. On the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and Komsomol organizations' tasks in fulfilling its decisions.

2. Information on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

3. Organizational matters.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary G.P. Razumovskiy addressed the plenum.

Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary V. Mishin delivered a report on the question under discussion.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum noted that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the businesslike mood set by the congress, and the atmosphere of party principle, exactingness, and bolshevik truth met with the ardent approval of all Komsomol members and of the country's younger generation. The provisions adopted by the congress on increasing the Komsomol's role as Soviet youth's own social and political organization and the CPSU's combat reserve and reliable assistant and on expanding Komsomol organizations' rights in running state and social affairs were seen by young men and women as further convincing evidence of the party's constant concern.

A resolution adopted by the plenum made it incumbent on Komsomol committees to ensure vigorous actions by Komsomol organizations in the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of every line of the congress decisions.

The paramount task is to help young men and women to thoroughly grasp the novelty and scale of the 27th CPSU Congress guidelines, to organize consistent study by the Komsomol and young people of the party forum's documents and materials, and to define the exact role of all Komsomol organizations and members in the implementation of the outlined plans. Special attention was paid to the need to instill in young men and women a scientific world outlook, high standards, and a responsible attitude toward labor in every area, and to couple organization and political work with vigorous actions to mobilize young working people to fulfill the targets for 1986 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

Komsomol committees are called upon to resolutely reorganize the style of their activity and to work hard to make Komsomol work a process of exploration, something young people will find interesting and familiar, something that is bound up with young people's needs in production, traning, and everyday life, and in the utilization of free time.

The plenum approved the Komsomol Central Committee's basic guidelines for its activity and the practical measures to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, improve young people's communist education, and increase their contribution to the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The plenum took note of information on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum examined some organizational matters.

D. Okhromiy was relieved of the posts of Komsomol Central Committee secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to party work. Komsomol Central Committee Secretary L. Shvetsova was relieved of the post of chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council.

The plenum relieved the following Komsomol Central Committee Bureau members of their posts: B. Allamuradov, in connection with his transfer to party work; M. Koshelev, in connection with his transfer to party political work; and L. Luchinets, in connection with his transfer to trade union work. D. Muslim-Zade was relieved of the post of candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to party work.

P. Ignotas, former first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, and I. Nikitin, former first deputy chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council, were elected Komsomol Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members. I. Nikitin was appointed chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council. D. Dadazhanova, first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee, was elected member of the Kosomol Central Committee Bureau. The plenum promoted O. Abdykalykov, V. (?Dovgan), V. Zaytsev, A. Zubritskiy, and N. Merkushkin from candidate to full members of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Participating in the work of the 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum were Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Part Organizational Work Department; V.G. Volchikhin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department sector; G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; S.G. Shcherbakov, USSR minster of education; L.A. Zemlyannikove, secretary of the AUCCTU; M.S. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; senior staff of the CPSU, ministries and departments, and public organizations; first secretaries of union republican Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms; assistant chiefs of military and borders districts', fleets', and categories and groups of forces' political directorates and political sections in charge of Komsomol work who are not members of Komsomol central bodies; and press, radio, and television workers.

Fishing Ministry Collegium Maps Out Development

LD171413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] At an extended session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry, which was held in Moscow on 16 April, the tasks of workers in the industry in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. A report was delivered by Comrade Kamentsev, USSR Minister of the Fishing Industry. The participants in the session gave a critical analysis of the country's fishing industry and mapped out basic guidelines for its development. The need was particularly stressed for greater attention to questions of increasing the quality and broadening the range of fish produce, and economizing in every possible way on material, fuel, and energy resources.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session.

Dolgikh, Shcherbina Attend Oil Ministry Meeting
PM160833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Overcoming Laggardness"]

[Text] An extended session of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Collegium and the Presidium of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held in Moscow on 12 April to discuss the tasks of oilmen's collectives in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A report was delivered by V.A. Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry. A detailed discussion took place at the session of the oilmen's substantial responsibility for the lag which has arisen in petroleum extraction, and the need was stressed to mobilize all available reserves to bring the sector speedily up to the planned standard of work and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

To this end it is necessary to ensure the accelerated commissioning of new oil deposits in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan, to improve the utilization of the stock of oil wells, and to modernize gas-lift equipment and other oilfield equipment more rapidly, in conjunction with the machine building workers.

It was noted at the session that the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the congress requires the radical improvement of leadership of the sector; the improvement of the entire economic machinery and the style and methods of cadres' work; the resolute restructuring of the activity of the Collegium, the central apparatus, the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas for the Tyumen Region, and other subunits of the ministry; and the establishment of an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility at all levels of production and management.

Particular attention was devoted to the development of scientific and technical progress in the oil industry, the improvement of the work of sector science, and the improvement of planning. The need was stressed for the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the construction of housing, social, cultural, trade, and consumer facilities and the implementation of all necessary measures to fulfill the instructions given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to the Tyumen Oblast oil regions.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the Collegium's work.

Biryukova Attends Trade Ministry Collegium Session
LD170916 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An expanded session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade was held in Moscow today. They discussed the tasks of workers in the branch to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Biryukova participated in the work of the Collegium.

Nikonov Addresses Water Resources Ministry
PM160831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An extended session of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Collegium was held in Moscow on 12 April. The tasks of the sector's workers in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed. A report was delivered by N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

It was noted that the efforts of water resources organizations must be concentrated on increasing the effectiveness of investments in land reclamation, sharply improving the utilization of the existing stock of reclaimed land, achieving the planned yields on that land, and considerably accelerating operations to qualitatively improve the renewed lands.

The scale of the tasks set requires the acceleration of scientific and technical progress on the basis of the introduction of progressive materials, structures, and highly productive machinery and the comprehensive automation of technological processes. The transition must take place to mdoern methods of economic management, and all water resources organizations and enterprises must go over to financial autonomy. Their activity should be directed toward the speediest attainment of high end results in cooperation with all components of the agro-industrial complex.

V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the Collegium session.

Demichev Addresses Academy of Arts Session
PM171214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86
First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Tasks of Socialist Culture"]

[Text] The civic duty of workers in our country's multinational culture is to create works worthy of the party and people's innovative deeds and to satisfy more fully the working people's spiritual demands. This was declared by participants in the 42d session of the USSR Academy of Arts that was held in Moscow on 16 April.

A report "The 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Socialist Culture" was delivered by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the other documents of the congress, which became a major historical event both in our country's domestic life and in international life, he said, provide a profound analysis of the contemporary situation in the world and define the strategic tasks of Soviet society's socioeconomic, political, and spiritual development. The congress examined specific features of the contemporary world's development, the processes determining the aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, and the danger for all mankind stemming from imperialism's desire to translate the rivalry between the two systems into the language of military antagonism. The barbaric air raid carried out by the United States against Libya's capital, Tripoli, and the city of Banghazi is an expression of the concept of "new globalism." However, the forces of reaction will not succeed in halting the main trend in mankind's progressive development that, in the 20th century, is determined by revolutions of liberation inaugurated by Great October, by the development of world socialism.

The role of workers in culture and art, of the entire spiritual culture of socialism is now growing more than ever before, the speaker stressed. The question is how to make the cultural factor an effective accelerator of economic, social, and spiritual progress. Under contemporary conditions, when more than 155 million people in our country have completed their higher or secondary education, the sphere of culture is called upon to supply the broadest masses of working people with the latest scientific and technical information, to elevate man's spiritual requirements, to nurture a healthy moral climate, and to establish new Soviet traditions.

The party's social policy is becoming increasingly specific and differentiated. The work of figures of multinational socialist culture must become correspondingly more specific, more purposeful, and more differentiated.

The main task of cultural policy is to open broad vistas for the revelation of people's abilities and to make their life spiritually rich and multifaceted.

Unfortunately, fundamental changes still have not occurred in the organization of people's free time. Here it is necessary to utilize most actively the opportunities offered by the holding of the All-Union Festival of People's Creativity devoted to the 70th anniversary of October.

Our society's moral health and its spiritual climate are largely determined by the state of affairs in literature and art. Hence, the lofty demands made by the party of creative activity.

To overcome inertia and stagnation and to proceed from life — these are the absolute conditions for enhancing the efficiency of cultural workers' labor.

The Soviet creative intelligentsia, the speaker noted, strives to be an active assistant for the party in its struggle to establish a truly innovative style in work and to cleanse our society of everything that hinders the acceleration of our progress.

An active process of closing the gap between art and the people's life is in progress at the contemporary stage. There is a broad response to painters' work at 5-year plan construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in units of the Soviet Army and Navy. Nevertheless, a serious improvement is needed in exhibition work and the television and cinematography media are still inadequately used to propagandize art.

P.N. Demichev expressed confidence that workers in Soviet culture will spare no energy in solving the tasks set by the party.

Zimyanin, Others Attend Science Day Meeting
LD182352 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today a grand meeting devoted to Soviet Science Day, which is being marked on Sunday, 20 April, was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow. Comrade Zimyanin, Academician Aleksandrov, eminent scientists, leaders of ministries and departments, and representatives of the public of the capital were in the presidium. Academician Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report. [video also shows Marchuk in the presidium]

Kunayev Receives Film Festival Participants
LD222250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1430 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The working day at the 19th All-Union Film Festival in Alma-Ata opened today with a solemn ceremony in which flowers were laid on the memorial of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the memorial of glory.

Today participants and guests of the festival were received by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Demichev Attends Academician's Birthday Soiree
LD240246 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A festive soiree today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions was devoted to the 90th anniversary of the birth of Academician Maksim Fadeyevich Rylskiy, outstanding Ukrainian poet and holder of Lenin and State Prizes. Opening the soiree, (Yegor Isayev), secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, noted that Rylskiy's creative work combines loyalty to classical traditions and genuine innovation.

Present at the soiree were: Comrade Demichev, a delegation of the Ukrainian SSR, and envoys of fraternal union republics.

Solovyev Attends School Graduates' Rally
PM181553 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Workers' Replacement"]

[Text] Leningrad, 17 Apr — A mandate to worthily continue the glorious traditions of the Leningrad working class was given today to the schoolchildren of the city and oblast by leading production workers, mentors, and teachers. As is traditional, on the eve of the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, senior grade pupils entering vocational and technical colleges gathered for a rally in the Smolnyy Institute assembly hall.

Those taking part in the rally urged their contemporaries to take their place in the workers' ranks and to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the rally.

Solovyev Attends Smolnyy Ceremony For Lenin
LD221332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Many citizens of Leningrad have been to Razlin, to the former residence in (Shasinskaya), to Poselok Ilicheva, and to other places associated with Lenin. And a festive ceremony, in which Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Leningrad Party's obkom participated, has been held at midday at Smolnyy, the headquarters of October.

Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Council of Ministers Meeting
PM181352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unidentified *IZVESTIYA* special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a routine session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of the work of the "Zavodoukovskoye" experimental-production farm of the northern trans-Urals agricultural scientific research institute in the improvement of production efficiency.

It was noted that the collective of this large farm, working in the complex conditions of northern Tyumen, has managed to achieve high and steady harvests of grain and other agricultural crops and to increase livestock productivity.

During the past 5-year plan the grain crop averaged 40.8 quintals per hectare here, or 150 percent more than the average oblast indicator. The crop of corn for silage was quite high — 504 quintals per hectare. The high standard of feeding and balanced protein feed rations made it possible to obtain an average milk yield of 4,122 kg from the herd of 2,000 cows. This is 1,910 kg higher than the Tyumen Oblast average.

The high productivity of crop farms and livestock units has made it possible to greatly exceed the plans for the sale of all crop and livestock products to the state, including the sale of high-yield grain crop seeds and pedigree livestock.

All this has had a beneficial effect on the farm's economy. In the last 5-year plan the average annual profit exceeded R5 million and the level of profitability in all farm activity was 76 percent.

Such high indicators are the direct result of the persistent assimilation of a scientifically validated system of farm management and skillful work with the land. They are the result of the collective's great efforts in the qualitative transformation of the dairy herd, the introduction of a whole range of scientific achievements and advanced experience, and thoughtful work in cadre training and retraining.

Wishing to respond by their actions to the 27th party congress decisions, the farm's collective elaborated additional measures for the intensification of crop cultivation and livestock raising based on the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress so that in the next few years the average grain crop yield will reach the peak of 55 quintals per hectare and milk yield will reach 5,500 kg per cow.

Approving the work of this pacemaking farm in the Transurals, the Presidium instructed the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and regional branches of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences to ensure the wide-scale study, propagandization, and introduction of its advanced experience on other kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of their specific conditions.

The Presidium also examined the question of the work done by Krasnoyarsk Kray's Evenkiy Autonomous Okrug Ispolkom in carrying out the general education and vocational school reform and some other questions of the republic's economic and cultural building, and took the corresponding decisions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Vorotnikov Addresses RSFSR Consumer Goods Forum

PM231352 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian on 15 April in its First Edition publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word report by M. Nikolayev and Ye. Khokhlov entitled "The Way to the Consumer." The authors review a recent RSFSR conference which discussed the need to further increase consumer goods production and improve services. They write in conclusion:

"Addressing the conference, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the

CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, emphasized that the elaboration of the new economic machinery is now virtually complete. Financial autonomy will be introduced into the life of light industry collectives on a broad scale. The number of indicators planned from above is to be sharply reduced. Work will be based mainly on orders from trade, and the results of economic activity will depend entirely on the product mix and output quality. This will force enterprises to compete with each other in the struggle to gain consumers and to seek to produce better quality goods than the next enterprise."

Slyunkov Addresses Belorussian Writers Congress
LD232320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Ninth Congress of Belorussian Writers opened in Minsk today. Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussian Central Committee, spoke at the congress.

Personnel Changes Mark Azerbaijan TU Plenum
GF151623 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0105 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of the Azerbaijan SSR trade unions, as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, were discussed during the plenum held by the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions. Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, read a report.

Both the report and the addresses delivered by plenum participants noted that the trade unions fully approve the strategic line established by the 27th CPSU Congress to upgrade the standard of living and accelerate the pace of social and economic development and deem it their priority duty to consolidate organizational, political, and training work — including mobilizing the work collectives to realize the program stipulations put forward by the convocation of the country's Communists.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions that the republic's trade unions would channel all of their strength, skill, and experience toward successfully realizing the program established by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The plenum discussed organizational matters. Due to being appointed deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Naim Tataliyev was relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions and member of the Chairmanship Council. Turgay (?Talip-Zade) was also relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions and member of the Chairmanship Council due to taking up party work. The plenum elected Orudzhev as secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions and member of the Chairmanship Council.

Vasiliy Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Nasib Mamedov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and [name indistinct], a responsible functionary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, participated in the work of the plenum.

Lithuanian Komsomol Meets, Elects First Secretary
LD190746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1230 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of the republican Komsomol organization on fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed at a plenum of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee which took place in Vilnius today. Its participants noted that half a million members of the republican Communist Union of Youth bring in a ponderable contribution to the economic and cultural development of Soviet Lithuania. The fact that the Lithuanian Komsomol has been awarded the Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee according to the results of the inspection of the country's Komsomol organizations' performance in fulfilling decisions of the party 26th Congress is evidence of that. An organization issue was examined.

In connection with election of Comrade Ignotas as secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, the plenum has relieved him from his duties as first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade (Mazaytis) was elected first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Republican Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Kazakh Sciences Academy Appoints New President
GF221234 Alama-ata Domestic Service in Russian
0105 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR held a general session in Alma-Ata today. The session discussed an organizational question. The session has relieved Askar Mihliakhmedovich Kunayev from his duties as the president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences at his request. Murat Abenovich Aytkhozhin, academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and director of the molecular biology and biochemistry institute, has been elected as president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences.

Dinumukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; and Asanbayev, chief of the Science and Education Institutes Department of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the session.

Tajik Central Committee Makes Personnel Changes

LD221055 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik 1600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The second regular plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The plenum was attended by the first secretaries of the city and rayon party committees; chairmen of the executive committees of the city and rayon people deputies who are not in the composition of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; heads and secretaries of the party committees of the ministries, state committee, universities, major construction (?institutions), industrial enterprises, collective and state farms; responsible officials of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, people's supervision committee, Tajikistan trade unions, and Komosonal Central Committee; and officials of mass media.

The plenum discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republican party organizations on the implementation of the congress resolutions. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. The plenum adopted a resolution on the subjects discussed and approved the prospective work plan of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee on the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajik Communist Party Congress.

The plenum also discussed organizational issues. Kalandarov was relieved of his post as head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee due to shortcomings in his work. (?Lasentov), first secretary of the Markazi Rayon of Dushanbe city was appointed head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee. [Name indistinct] was relieved of his post as editor of the republican gazette *SOVET TAJIKISTANI* for not providing leadership to the editorial staff. Salikhov was appointed as editor of the gazette *SOVET TAJIKISTANI*. Officials of the CPSU Central Committee, (?Beredyanko), (?Sayenko) and (?Skosyrev), also attended the plenum This concluded the plenum of the Tajik Communist Party.

Spring Sowing Progress, Weather Reviewed

CSA Report

LD240522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Summary] The USSR Central Statistical Administration said that as of 21 April, spring crops covered an area of more than 26 million hectares over the country as a whole. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, occupied over 13 million hectares. This year the sowing of alfalfa and clover is being expanded in order to reach optimal quantities.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM211148 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Work the Land Creatively"]

[Excerpt] Spring is flying by this year. For almost all of last week it was warm in most regions and even hot in places. The soil quickly "came into proper condition." By Sunday 13 April, for instance, the northern limit of the resumption of vegetation in winter grain crops, other crops, and grasses lay approximately along a line joining Vilnius, Vitebsk, Ryazan, Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, and Uralsk. Plant vegetation started a week earlier than usual here. In the Ukraine and the North Caucasus the early start was more noticeable. Winter crops there formed stems 15-20 days faster than usual and green lines of spring barley shoots appeared in the fields.

The early spring has predetermined the scope and pace of field work. Crop farmers in the Central Chernozem oblasts have already begun field work. The machine operators of Volgograd and Tula Oblasts and the southern oblasts of the Belorussian SSR have used their equipment selectively, mainly on fields with light soil.

The rain and sharp drop in temperature that have recently affected areas as far as the Caucasus have complicated, but not stopped, the work. Work everywhere is proceeding in line with the spring sowing schedule.

Here are a few figures from the first RSFSR Central Statistical Administration summary. By Monday, 14 April spring crops together with resown winter crops totaled 4,857,000 hectares. Last year's figure during the same period was 1,471,000 hectares.

Farms Urged To Balance Fodder, Grain Production

LD212358 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Valeriy Golubev commentary from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] By the end of the 5-year plan, it is planned to gather a gross grain harvest of between 250 million and 255 million tons. In order to achieve this, the average yield around the country must be increased by 5 quintals per hectare. Here is an agricultural review on the problems of grain growing by our commentator Valeriy Golubev.

Hello comrades! With each day that goes by the spring is expanding the frontiers of the sown area. Just now there is a great deal of work not only in the fields but also for the planning and economic services of the farms. Stable plans for grain sales to the state are being laid and areas for sowing are being defined more precisely. This work is proceeding under conditions where the economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being expanded, as was decided at the 27th party congress.

But this is what is giving rise to concern: the first preliminary plan drafts which are arriving from the farms at USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] show a tendency toward reductions in the area sown to grain. This is how things stand in Volgograd, Rostov, Voronezh, and Omsk Oblasts as well as in the Ukrainian SSR and even Kazakhstan, which is one of the basic regions producing high-quality food wheat. There are even reductions in the grain growing areas envisaged by zonal science-based farming systems. For example, this year they have been reduced in the country by 3 million hectares. The main reason is expansion of fodder production; but surely that should not be at the expense of arable land. The fodder base must be strengthened primarily through increasing the productivity of meadows and pastures in these areas where it is unjustifiably low.

A question arises: What are such farms, rayons, oblasts, and republics hoping for? It is understood that if there are problems with growing grain, then the state will help out. Let's be frank: many economic planners still live by this sort of scrounging mentality, although the CPSU Central Committee decision on the restructuring of the economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex says unambiguously that where plans for grain procurement are not fulfilled there will be a corresponding reduction in the amount of forage grain issued from state reserves.

As you can see, freedom of planning must be seen primarily as a task involving reaching self-sufficiency in food and forage grain and all the more so since optimum conditions have now been created for farmers to increase yields. Large quantities of material resources have been channeled into the introduction of intensive technologies.

Agricultural Supplies Body Session Held

PM240909 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by A. Popov: "Deliveries on Schedule; From All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to the agro-industrial complex has been held. The session was opened by A.P. Lyapchenkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom]. In his speech he stressed that the course of spring field work depends directly on the timely and full provision of farms with machinery and spare parts and fuel and lubricants and other resources. The operational reports submitted to the

staff session attest that the majority of industrial enterprises are delivering equipment, units, and components to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes within the set deadlines. At the same time some plants are lagging behind in fulfilling the countryside's orders.

Particularly large complaints were leveled against the Frunze Truck Assembly Plant, the Kutaissi Truck Plant, and the Caspian Machine Building Plant of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, which owe trucks and trailers to the countryside. The Krasnoyarsk Trailer Plant is greatly in arrears to the countryside.

"A serious situation has taken shape with regard to the delivery of diesel fuel," V.V. Belchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosagroprom, said at the session. "As of 14 April only 88 percent of the norm had been delivered to the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And for Krasnodar Kray, where field work is at its height, the figure was only 74 percent. Deliveries to Orel Oblast were 62 percent of the norm and to Volgograd Oblast, 68 percent. Many oblasts are short of gasoline. The schedule for deliveries to Krasnodar Kray has been only 86-percent fulfilled and to Stavropol Kray, 70 percent."

The session participants examined the progress of the repair of feed procurement equipment. It was noted that all enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production that produce spare parts for feed harvesting equipment completely fulfilled the deliveries plan for the first quarter for all indicators.

In the intermission between sessions we asked E.S. Mirakov, deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production, to describe the measures which are being taken to improve the servicing of machinery in operation.

Some 45 backup centers have been created for the guaranteed servicing of feed harvesting combines and we are planning another 30. There is a reserve stock of spare parts. We are paying special attention to improving the qualifications of cadres working on complicated machinery. Some 11,000 machine operators have been to classes on regulating and tuning machinery parts [rabochiye organy mashin]. Regional conferences of specialists have been held. Specific measures have been outlined to satisfy the countryside's demand for machinery for animal husbandry and feed production and to improve its quality and reliability.

The question of the lag in deliveries of industrial rubber items by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry was also raised at the staff session. The farms are experiencing a particular deficit of chassis seals [karkasnyye salniki] and v-belts. Their delivery is being held up by the collectives of the Barnaul, Leningrad, Volga, and Karaganda industrial rubber articles plants.

Those taking part in the session demanded that the representatives of the ministries and departments concerned eliminate as rapidly as possible the delay in deliveries of essential material and technical supplies to the countryside.

Responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff session.

'Progress-26' Freight Space Ship Launched 23 April

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[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS — Under a program of ensuring the further functioning of the *Mir* orbital research station, the Soviet Union launched an unmanned freight spaceship, *Progress-26*, at 11:40 p.m. on April 23, 1986

The ship will take to the orbital station expendable materials and assorted freight.

Progress-26 was put into orbit with the following parameters:

— maximum distance from the earth surface — 274 km,

— minimum distance from the earth surface — 190 km,

— period of revolution — 88.8 minutes,

— inclination — 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry information, the onboard systems of the spaceship are operating normally.

Academician on Progress of 'Intercosmos' Program

LD230534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS) — The international space research program Intercosmos has an exclusively peaceful character. It is of great practical importance for development of various branches of the national economy of the socialist countries. This was to told a CEMA Secretariat correspondent by Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, chairman of the Council for International Cooperation in the Field of Research Into and Use of Space ("Intercosmos") at the USSR Academy of Sciences. Joint work within the framework of this program is currently being carried out by scientists and specialists of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

Research, the academician said, is being implemented in five main directions: space physics including material studies [materialovedeniye], communication, and sounding of the earth by means of air-space aids.

The peaceful, constructive orientation of pioneering [osvoyeniye] of near-earth space, the Soviet scientist goes on to say, also has been shown by the creation in 1971 of the international organization and system of space communications "Intersputnik" which ensures transmission of television programs, telephone calls, and other kinds of information.

Along with applied national economy programs, scientists give great attention to basic research. The matter concerns first and foremost the great international project "Venus — Halley's Comet." Scientists and specialist from six socialist countries — USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia — as well as from Austria, France and the FRG, took part in it. In December 1984, with the aim of implementing this project, two automatic *Vega* stations were launched. In June 1985 they successfully completed the assignments of the first stage, to study Venus. Measurements were carried out in the planet's cloud layer. These confirmed data previously received and provided new information about the chemical composition of the clouds.

In conducting research into the atmosphere of Venus, for the first time ever a fundamentally new experiment was carried out in making aerostatic probes into Venus' atmosphere, thus making it possible to obtain data on the unusual circulation of the atmosphere of Venus.

Continuing their flight, the *Vega* stations entered the coma of Halley's Comet on 6 and 9 March, and passed its core at a distance of 8,000-9,000 km. For the first time, large-scale images were obtained, measurements of temperature and other physical-chemical characteristics were conducted, an analysis of the chemical composition of the comet's gas and dust components was completed, and magnetic fields and physical processes were studied.

Scientists and specialists from the socialist countries are now preparing the new "Fobos" project, said Vladimir Kotelnikov. Its aim is research of the sun, the interplanetary environment, the planet Mars, and its satellite Phobos.

Science Committee Chief on Computers, Automation

LD220915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Interview with Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, by Tatyana Komarova, on Soviet Science Day; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Komarova] To judge by all events, computerization and automation are in the forefront of current scientific and technical problems. If this is so, are we ready for this in terms of production and in terms of the psychological and everyday implications?

[Marchuk] You are quite right that computerization is a phenomenon on a huge scale. And in fact, we now speak about automation in the broad sense, about robotization and introduction and use — wide use — of computer technology. Because automation not only gives the opportunity of raising labor productivity, it in fact changes radically the whole question of quality. Instead of a natural experiment one can carry it out as a mathematical experiment and choose the optimum variants for most complex structures. This...

[Komarova interrupts] To what extent are we prepared for that?

[Marchuk] Well, in order to bring computers into wide use in our lives, we must cross the psychological barrier. But life requires that, and for this reason I believe that computer education is one of the most important components for a truly broad development to take place in scientific and technical progress in all areas.